

# **THE LEGENDS SCHOOL OF EDUCATION**

## **Tutorial Unit-III (Session 2020-2021)**

Unit III tutorial for Class 2<sup>nd</sup>

Subject: English

Unit III includes:

- Mother crab's plan
- At the sea-side (poem)
- How to do it!
- Verb + ing
- Past form of verbs
- Adverbs

**Topic: Mother Crabs Plan.**

Let us go through the gist of the lesson.

In the previous chapter the children were on the picnic when they reach home all the cousins are tired. After a delicious dinner they sit close in the bed and Mrs Ghosh starts telling them a story.



So by evening the baby crab was crying he was feeling afraid as the boys were teasing him. By watching this Mrs Crab was very angry and

she was planning to teach the boys a lesson. She called all the big crabs out from their houses in the rocks. Mrs Crab and his friends crawled towards the boys near their toes. All the boys started running all the way to the car park.

Baby Crab now finally came out to play. Mrs Crab thanked all her friends who helped her. Mrs Ghosh finishes her story and tells to children that beach is for everyone.



## Notebook work

### Difficult words

(Meaning of difficult words needs to be understood only)

1. Tired : in need of sleep or rest.
2. Delicious : having pleasant taste.
3. Snuggle up : to sit close.
4. Teasing : intended to provoke or make fun of someone in a playful way.
5. Frightened : to get afraid.
6. Naughty : wicked
7. Shouted : to say something loudly.

- 8. Quietly : to say something in a quite manner.
- 9. Asleep : being in a state of sleep.
- 10. Happened : to take place.

<b>Word</b>	<b>meaning</b>
a. Delicious	: very tasty.
b. Cross	: very angry.
c. Frightened	: feeling afraid.
d. Empty	: not filled or occupied.
e. Starfish	: a sea creature in the shape of a star with five arms.

## **Question/Answers**

*Q1:- Why is Baby Crab crying?*

Ans:- Baby Crab was crying because two little boys were chasing him and he was frightened.

*Q2:- How does Mrs Crab teach the boys a lesson?*

Ans:- Mrs Crab called all the big crabs and very quietly they crawled up to the boys toes to scare them.

*Q3:- Why do the boys run away?*

Ans:- The boys run away because they were frightened.

*Q4:- Why does Mrs Crab thank her friends?*

Ans:- Mrs crab thanked her friends because they helped her to scare away the naughty from the beach.

**Activity:- Write six sentences on 'The holiday I enjoyed the most'.**

## **At the seaside (Poem)**

When I was down beside the sea.

A wooden spade they gave to me

To dig the sandy shore.  
My holes were empty like a cup.  
In every hole the sea came up,  
Till it could come no mote.

**R.L Stevenson**



## Summary

This poem is written by **R.L Stevenson**. In this poem the poet doesn't make any intellectual demand but gives an idea of life in a play-way manner.

In this poem we can feel the idea given by poet is twofold, one shows playing at seashore making holes and seeing them filled with water, other is very deep showing the fact that nothing in world remains permanent.

### **Notebook work**

### **Difficult words**

(Meaning of difficult words needs to be understood only)

- a. Seaside : the area near the sea.
- b. Wooden spade : a tool used for digging.
- c. Empty : containing nothing.
- d. Sandy shore : an area of sand or stones beside the sea.
- e. Dig : to break up and move soil using a tool or your hand.

### **Topic:- How To Do It!**

Let us go through the gist of the lesson.

It was raining and the children are at home they decided to play a game. All the children wanted to play a game by their choice. Queeny wanted to play snakes and ladders but Deep wanted to play ludo. So Queeny's mother decide a game for them i.e., How To DO It! and she guided them how to play it. Deep says I am going to ask you questions about actions you have to say how they happen.



All the children enjoyed while playing the game. Meanwhile Deep puts a **rubber snake** on the floor and the children get a fright. Deep laughed and ask the children tell me how many words did we all use to show how actions happened? Ravi says six, Gita says seven and Queeny says the right answer i.e., **nine**.



## **Notebook Work**

### **Difficult words**

(Meaning of difficult words need to be understood only)

1. Decided : having been resolved.
2. Share : having a portion of something with another person.
3. Selfish : someone who only thinks of their own advantage.
4. Neighbor : a person living next door or to very near to our house.
5. Hear : to listen to someone or something with great attention.

6. Sloth : a mammal that moves slowly.  
7. Behave : to be good by acting.

Word	meaning
a. Fright	: a sudden feeling of fear.
b. Naughty	: badly behaving not obeying.
c. Happen	: to take place.
d. Lazily	: not wanting to work.
e. Busily	: doing a lot of work.

## Question/Answers

*Q1:- Do the children go to the beach ? Why?*

Ans:- No, the children do not go to the beach because it is raining.

*Q2:- What does Queeny want to play?*

Ans:- Queeny wants to play snakes and ladders.

*Q3:- Who tells the children to play How To Do It?*

Ans:- Queeny's mother tells the children to play How To Do It.

*Q4:- Deep plays a trick on the children .What does he do? How do the children feel?*

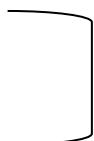
Ans:- Deep plays a trick on the children .He puts a rubber snake on the floor. The children get a fright.

**Activity:- Write few sentences about your favourite game.**

## English grammar

### Syllabus

✓ Verb + ing



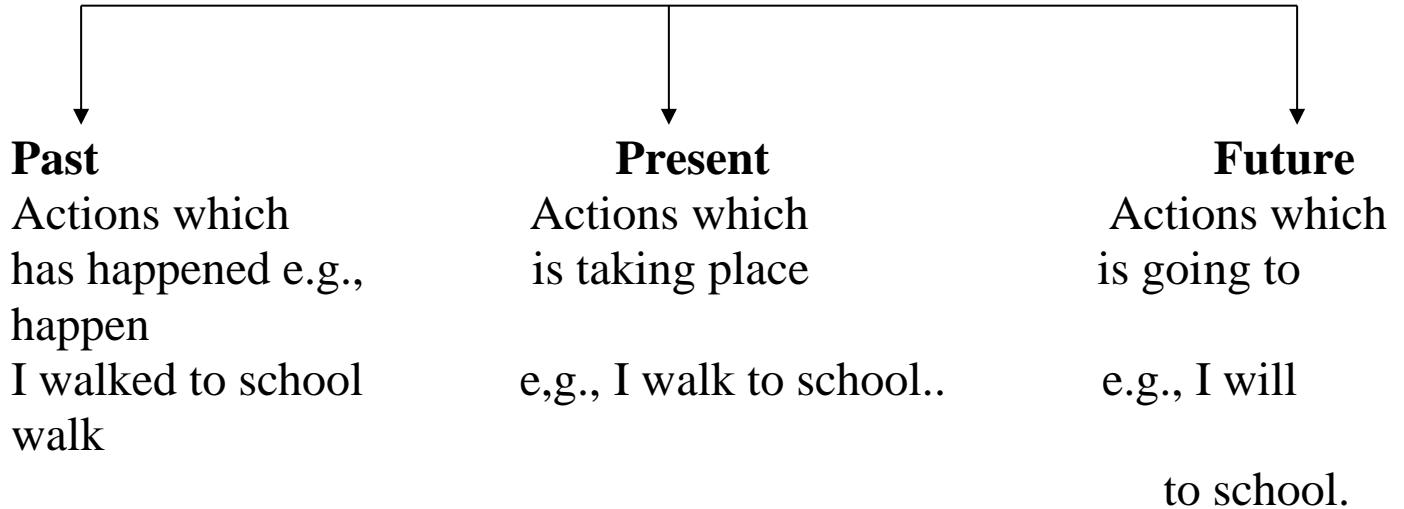
✓ Past form of verb      ls no:- 08

✓ Adverbs      ls no:- 09

## Verb+ing

Verbs are action words and a verb ending with “ing” is one that is used to talk about an ongoing action e.g The girl is drawing a picture.

## Past form of verb



## ‘ed’ words

We add ‘ed’ after a verb to talk or write about actions that had happened

In the past e.g.,

Add-ed → added

Help-ed → helped

→ we do not use -ed with some verbs. We change these verbs into new words. These are called **irregular verb** i.e.,

Come	came
Eat	ate
Do	did
Tell	told
Go	went
Write	wrote

*Q:- Write the past forms of these verbs.*

**Present form**

**Past form**

a. Ask	asked
b. Boil	boiled
c. Glow	glowed
d. Call	called
e. Play	played

**Adverb**

**Ls no:-09**

An adverb is a word that describes a verb. It tells us how, often, when and where. In other words we can say an adverb answers the question.

**‘ly words’**

We usually add -ly to ~~ing words~~ words that tell us more about verbs e.g., slow ~~ing words~~ slowly.

→For describing words that end with 'y' we replace -y with -ily to form words that tell us how an action is done. e.g., naughty naughtily.

Q:- Fill in the blanks with the correct -ly words.

- a. It rained heavily.
- b. The sun shone brightly.
- c. The animals moved around freely.
- d. They shouted loudly.
- e. The children sat quietly.

## Subject: Math

Unit III includes:

### Division

### Fractions

Class : 2<sup>nd</sup>

Tutorial: Unit 3

Topic : Division

Lesson no.9

### NOTEBOOK WORK

#### Definitions:

- a)Division: The process of separating something into parts is called division .÷ is the symbol of division.
- b)Divisor :The number by which we divide is called divisor.
- c)Dividend: The number to be divided is called the dividend.
- d)Quotient : The answer we get after the division is called the quotient.

#### EXAMPLE

$$14 \quad \div \quad 2 \quad = \quad 7$$

Dividend      divisor      quotient

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Divisor} \quad 2 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{c} 14 \text{ Dividend} \\ 14 \end{array} \right] \quad 7 \text{ Quotient} \\ \hline \\ \text{0} \quad \text{remainder} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Q1) Divide the following:

a)  $6 \overline{)36} \quad 6$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

b)  $7 \overline{)14} \quad 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

c)  $3 \overline{)27}$

d)  $2 \overline{)12}$

e)  $4 \overline{)28}$

f)  $5 \overline{)15}$

Q2. Write the quotient :

a)  $10 \div 5 = 2$

b)  $16 \div 8 =$

c)  $36 \div 6 =$

d)  $18 \div 6 =$

e)  $12 \div 4 =$

f)  $18 \div 2 =$

**Q3. Solve the word problems :**

a) 6 pens cost Rs . 54 . What is the cost of one pen?

Sol. Cost of 6 pens = Rs 54.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Cost of one pen} = 6 \quad \boxed{54} \quad 9 \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad 54 \\ \hline \qquad \qquad \qquad 0 \end{array}$$

Therefore, each pen cost Rs 9.

**Do part (b) yourself.**

b) 21 prizes were won by 7 children .How many prizes will each get?

**NOTE : DO EXERCISE 9.1 , 9.3 ,9.4 ON BOOK ONLY.**

## **Topic :Fractions**

### **Lesson no.10**

#### **NOTEBOOK WORK**

**Definitions:**a)Fractions : Fraction means part of a whole .Eg,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , etc.

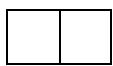
$$\frac{1}{2} \qquad \frac{1}{3} \qquad \frac{1}{4}$$

b)Numerator : The upper number of the fraction is called numerator.

c)Denominator : The bottom number of the fraction is called denominator.

EXAMPLE numerator 1/2 denominator

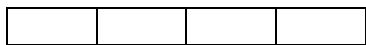
1/2 (half)



1/3 (one-third)

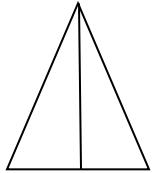


1/4 (quarter)

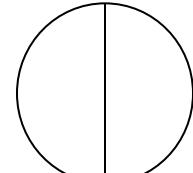


Q1) Colour  $\frac{1}{2}$  of each shape.

a)

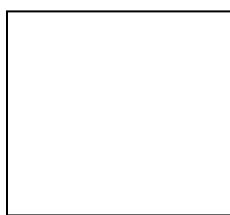


b)

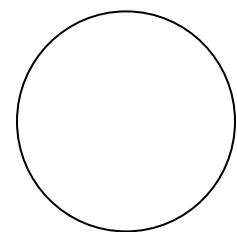


Q2) Divide each shape into quarter.

a)

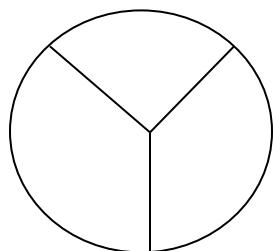


b)



Q3) Colour  $\frac{1}{3}$  of each shape.

a)



b)



NOTE: DO PG.NO. 105 AND 106 ON BOOK.

## Subject: EVS

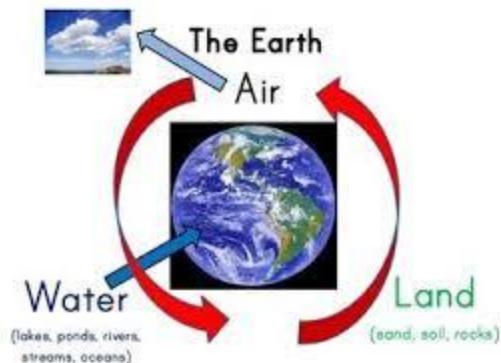
### Unit III includes:

- Land, water and air
- Wheels

### Topic:- Land, water and air.

#### Gist of the lesson.

The earth is made up of land and air. There is more water than land on earth. Because of more water, the earth appears blue when seen from space. Therefore, it is called the blue planet.

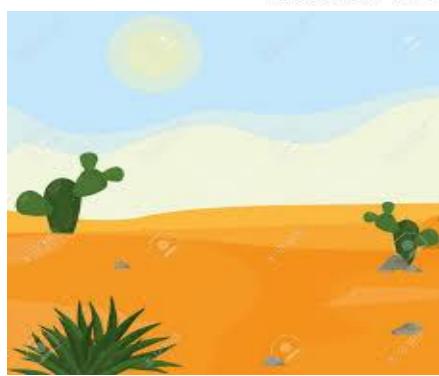


**Landforms**:- land is not the same across the earth . At places, it is flat. Such areas are called **plains**. Crops grow well in the **plains**.

Land sanctions rises to form mountains and hills. Hills are smaller than mountains. The low land between hills and mountains is called a **valley**. At places the land is brown , dry and sandy. Such land is known as **desert**.



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**Plains**

**Desert**

**Water**:- We cannot live without water. We find water on earth in the form of oceans, seas, rivers, lakes and ponds. Oceans and seas are large water bodies and contain **salty water**. Rivers are water bodies having flowing water that is fit for human use. Lakes and ponds are smaller than rivers. They are surrounded from all sides by water.



**Uses of water**:- We use water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing. We should save water as every drop of water is precious because most of it cannot be used as it is **salty**.



**Air:-** Air is all around us. We cannot see or touch it. But we can feel it. Moving air is called **wind**. We need air to breathe. It is made up of many gases. We breathe in the oxygen gas present in the air. Plants and animals also need air. But smoke from vehicles and factories makes the air dirty. This is called **air pollution**.



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## **Notebook work:**

### **New words**

1. Planet : a large round object in space that moves around a star.
2. Mountain: a landmass that projects well above the surroundings higher than a hill.
3. Dump: a sight for depositing rubbish.

4. Precious: of high worth or caste.
5. Pollution: the state of being polluted.
6. Interval: the distance between things.

## Question/ Answers

*Q1:- What is the earth made up of?*

Ans:- The earth is made up of land and water.

*Q2:- What is a valley?*

Ans:- A valley is a low land between hills or mountains typically with a river running through it.

*Q3:- Write any four uses of water.*

Ans:- Water is used for drinking, bathing, cooking and washing.

*Q4:- What is a wind?*

Ans:- Moving air is called wind.

*Q5:- What is air pollution?*

Ans:- Air pollution is the contamination of air due to the presence of substance which has a poisonous effect.

*Activity:- Draw or paste two things which provide smoke.*

**Topic:- Wheels**

### **Gist of the lesson**

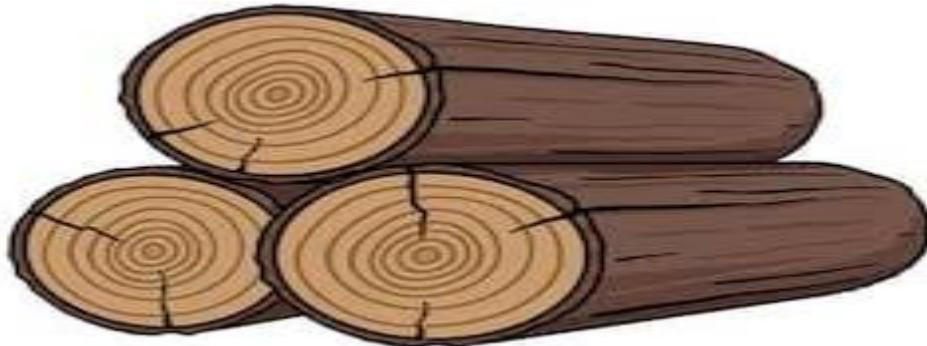
#### **How was the wheel invented?**

You must have seen a bus moving on a road or must have seen your friend cycling on a road? Can you guess what is common in them? Yes it is that round object called as **wheel** in which all these vehicles run. The bus has wheels and so does bicycle. It is the great invention of the wheel due to which we are able to move much faster, than in olden times.



## History of invention of the wheel

The early man used to live in jungles. They used to kill animals for their food and used to carry them for long distances to their caves. One day it is believed that early man saw a log of wood rolling down. He got very interested as to how a log of wood was rolling. Another day, an animal was kept on the logs of wood and slowly as the logs of wood move, the animal was disappeared from its position. This excited the early man too. Very soon, the early man took log of wood and cut it from one side to form a round object. Which finally came to be known as the wheel. Now slowly wheels were used to take killed animals from the forest to early man's home and slowly bullock carts came into existence. So this was how wheels was invented.

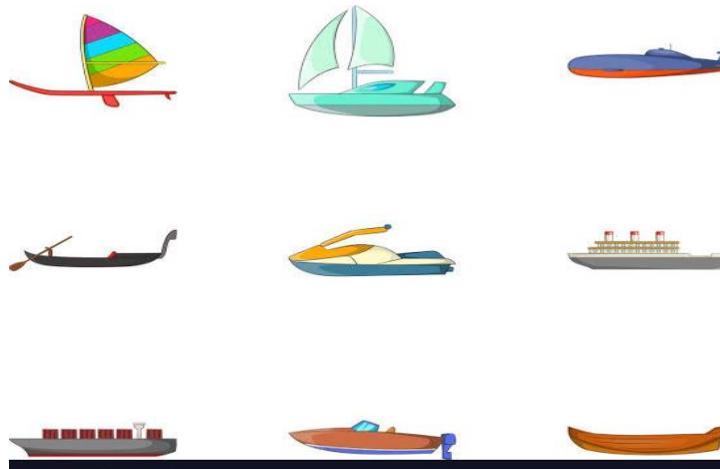


## Means of transport:

1. **Land transport:-** On land, we use different means of transport. Some move on tracks, some are pulled by animals. But they all move on land. Train, bus, car, bicycle, auto, van etc are some examples of land transport.



2. **Water transport**:- Boats, ships, motorboats and steamers are some examples of water transport.



3. **Air transport**:- Aeroplanes and helicopters are some examples of air transport.



4. **Animal transport**:- Animals also help carry people and goods from one place to another. Horses, donkeys, camels are some examples of **animal transport**.



## **Notebook work**

### **New words**

1. Travel: the act of going from one place to another.
2. Cart: a heavy open wagon usually having two wheels and drawn by an animal.
3. Transport : the commercial enterprise of moving goods and materials.
4. Vehicle: a conveyance that transport people or objects.
5. Expensive: high in price or charging high price.
6. Fuel: a substance that can be consumed to produce energy.

### **Question/Answers**

**Q1:-** How did man travel in olden days?

**Ans:-** In olden days man used to travel by foot or by animal transport.

**Q2:-** What is the full form of CNG?

**Ans:-** The full form of CNG is Compressed Natural Gas.

**Q3:-** What are the means of transport used for travelling to another countries?

**Ans:-** Aeroplanes and ships are the means of transport used for travelling to another countries.

**Q4:-** Write any three means of land transport.

**Ans:-** 1. Bus      2. Train      3. Rickshaw

**Q5:-** From where do vehicles get energy?

**Ans:-** Vehicles get energy from fuels like petrol, diesel, gas etc.

**Activity:-** *Draw/ paste the pictures of any three objects which are round as wheel.*



Class : 2<sup>nd</sup>

Tutorial: Unit 3

**Subject : Computer**

**Topic : The keyboard and its functions**

**Lesson no.5**

**Question/Answers:**

**Q1)What is keyboard?**

**Ans)**A keyboard is an important part of the computer . It has many keys on it . These keys are used to type letters, numbers and symbols.

**Q2)What are alphabet and number keys?**

**Ans)**Alphabet keys have letters on them from A to Z . Alphabet keys are 26 in number . we can type letters ,words and sentences with the help of alphabet keys.

Number keys have numbers on them. They are 10 in number that is from 0 to 9 . we can type our age, roll no , etc by using these keys .

**Q3)What is spacebar key ?**

**Ans)**Spacebar key is the longest key on keyboard which gives space between the text.

**Q4)What is caps lock key?**

**Ans)**Caps lock key is used to type letters in capital form .

**Q5)What is enter key?**

Ans) Enter key is used to bring the cursor to the next line on the monitor. a keyboar has two enter keys.

Q6)What is delete key?

Ans)The delete key erases the letters on the right side of the cursor.

## **L.no. 7**

### **Chapter. Fun with paint**

Paint is the program that allows a children to have some fun with drawing and colouring on the computer. it allows children to draw and colour the pictures with different tools that are present in this program.

When we open the paint programme,,

The paint window appears on the screen which is divided in the following parts.

1. Title bar:It displays the programme name and file name. It is located at the top of screen.
2. Quick access toolbar:It contains the buttons to do common task
3. Paint button:It contains different options to work in paint
4. Ribbon: The ribbon consists of three parts tabs,groups and commands.

Tabs: Tabs contains tools arranged in different groups.

5. Groups: group is a set of related commands.

6. Drawing area: This area is used for

making colourful drawings.

This paint programme also has many tools that help us to make colourful drawings. The various tools present in the tool group are

- Pencil tool
- Curve tool

- Fill with colour tool
- Text tool

### Question /Answers

Answer the following in one word

Q1,what do we call the bar that displays the program name and file name?

Ans,Title bar.

Q2,which part of the paint window contains tools arranged in different groups?

And,Tab.

Q3,Name the area that is used for drawing and colouring a picture.

Ans,Drawing area.

Q4,which button shows the background color?

Ans,color 2 button